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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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The "New York" will sail from
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vances made on shipments on liberal
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dress Messrs CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
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FLAG AND FLAG

The Change to Be Made Formally
Here Today.

PROGRAM FOR THE OCCASION

Official Transactions Will Stand
Alone—A Mass Meeting—Seats.
Fireworks—Ball.

AUGUST 12.

Be it our task, in Freedom's name,
To broadly build and to maintain
A stable, just and honest State,
And thus to make and keep it great;
For Humanity's flag, the flag of the
free,
Old Glory, now floats o'er these Isles
of the Sea.

—E. P. Dole.

Admiral Miller declined to have the
Philadelphia battalion remain on the
Executive building grounds after the
Flag ceremonies. The matter was
carefully considered and there is no
feeling over it.

The ceremony which will terminate
the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Re-
public and bring the Islands under the
flag of the United States will begin at
11:45 o'clock this forenoon. It is
planned that the Stars and Stripes
shall go up as near high noon as pos-
sible. Everything will be over in a
half hour at most. As previously stated
the ceremonies will be strictly of-
ficial and formal.

The official platform extends over
the landing at the front stairs. On it
will appear the leading personages in
the action to be consummated, as the
following: The Executive Council,
Diplomatic and Consular Corps, Am-
erican Army and Navy officers, Coun-
cil of State, Senate and House of Re-
presentatives, heads of Government De-
partments, old Admirals, Council and
officers of the Annexation Club. Ex-
Queen Liliuokalani, Princess Kaiulani
and other members of the old royal
family have also been invited to seats
on the platform. The detail to lower
the Hawaiian flag will be stationed on
the left and that to raise the Stars and
Stripes on the right. Tables for for-
eign and local newspaper men will be
arranged near the platform.

A little over 1,400 chairs have been
arranged on the verandas of the build-
ing. Admission to these were made by
ticket to prevent a scramble. All the
passes were given out at the Foreign
Office yesterday on the plan of "first
come, first served." On the grounds
are 1,500 additional seats. Aside from
this the grounds will be open on all
sides as far as possible to public spec-
tators. As the military and naval de-
tachments will enter the grounds from
King street it will be necessary to
keep the entrance on that side for this
use. The gates on the Richards and
Hotel streets sides will be open, how-
ever, at all times.

A Foreign Office notice has been is-
sued that carriages must enter by the
Richards street gate and pass out by
the Hotel street gate.

The first bodies to assemble this
morning will be the First Regiment,
N. G. H., police and the band—all at
10 o'clock sharp. This column will
move at 10:30 through the streets to
the boat landing, where the troops from
the Philadelphia and Mohican
will be received at about 11 o'clock.
From there the march will be con-
tinued back to the Executive building
grounds. Near the official platform
the first battalion of local troops will
turn to the right and dress in close
column. The second battalion will
form in like manner on the left, and
the American troops will occupy the
avenue straight in front of the of-
ficial stand.

The following bodies will assemble
at 10:30 o'clock. Mounted Reserve,
fully equipped, at the Station house.
Sharpshooters' Company, linen hats,
without arms, at quarters in the Ju-
diciary building. Geo. W. De Long
Post, G. A. R. regulation dress and
badges, at Post headquarters. These
bodies will march independently to the
grounds and be assigned to positions
on the right and left. The sixteen
companies of the Citizens' Guard will
assemble in ordinary civilian dress in
the makai yard of the Judiciary build-
ing, facing Queen street, at 11 o'clock,
without arms. From there they will
march into the grounds and be as-
signed to a position on the left. Com-
pany 9, Capt. Fritz Rowald will have
the right of the line.

Just before the Hawaiian flag comes
down it will be given a national salute
and at the same time the bands will
play the Hawaiian Anthem. Another
national salute will be given the Am-
erican flag when it reaches the top of
the staff and the bands will play Star

Spangled Banner. This, with the
reading of the proclamation and formal
remarks incident to the transfer,
will complete the ceremony.

After the official program there will
likely be a sort of a mass meeting
under the auspices of the Annexation
Club and citizens. The program will
be informal. There will be singing and
some speechmaking by prominent citi-
zens, who will be called out. The
American troops will leave the grounds
immediately after the flag raising cer-
emonies, and will be escorted back to
the boat landing by the Hawaiian Na-
tional Guard. The N. G. H. will then
march to the parade grounds in front
of the drill shed, where one of the flags
used by the U. S. S. Boston in 1892 will
be presented to the Regiment. Then
the companies will be taken into the
drill shed and sworn in.

The grounds of the Executive build-
ing will be kept open all the afternoon,
and enthusiasts will be allowed to re-
main there and celebrate until they get
tired.

Fireworks will start in at 7:30
o'clock. James A. Kennedy and a big
corps of assistants will have charge of
this program. One thousand bombs
will be set off from nine guns. There
will also be an innumerable number
of rockets and special pieces. Over the
grounds red, white and green lights
will be constantly set off.

The big reception and ball will be-
gin at 9 o'clock. Yesterday President
Dole requested the Misses Atong to
take charge of the work of decorating
the interior of the building.

The ball room floor was waxed yester-
day, having previously been painted.
It will be bounded tonight by
choice evergreens, and the Speaker's
platform will be banked with potted
ferns. Everything except the decorations
and a few chairs on the side has been
removed from the hall. In the small
ornamental alcoves in the pas-
sageway have been placed pretty pots
of ferns and palms, while the stairway
to the basement is practically hidden
under an arrangement of green plants.

Last night the lights on the build-
ing were under the personal super-
vision of Manager Theo. Hoffman
and were found to be in perfect shape.
The American shield, which appears in
read, white and blue lights on the
face of the tall central tower, was ex-
ceedingly beautiful. So numerous are
the lamps on the building that every-
thing about the front can be seen dis-
tinctly from the streets.

HARBOR AFFAIRS.

Free Discussion of the Letter
From Nauticus.

Considerable discussion has been
going on along the waterfront since
the publication of the letter of "Nau-
ticus" in this paper last Wednesday,
suggesting certain changes in the pilot-
age and towage charges and in the
duties of the harbor officials of this
port. Senior Pilot Lorenzen, while
admitting the excellence of the writer's
plans, thinks the rate he advocates
for handling small craft of 200 tons
and under as too low, and that no pilot
should be asked to perform a harbor
master's duty, for, at the very time
he may be working to get a vessel into
a proper berth, there may be vessels
outside waiting for pilots to bring
them in. The suggestion that when the
tug has a vessel in tow the tug's cap-
tain is in effect a pilot, is hardly ad-
mitted by the underwriters, who re-
quire a pilot on the vessel itself, in
case that the lines should part or other
accident occur.

The Captain Replied

Upon hearing the rumor, that Cap-
tain Parker, of the police force, whose
serious illness was mentioned in this
paper a few days ago, was worse "Cen-
tral" rang that genial officer's re-
sidence last night to authenticate it.
Captain Parker answered the telephone
in person and said he was feeling much
better.

Military Positions.

F Company, N. G. H., has been de-
tailed to fire the salutes on Friday.
This will give A the right of line.
There will be then but three companies
in the first battalion when the reg-
iment is drawn up on either side of the
platform for the Flag Raising. The
Philadelphia battalion will be in the
driveway, with the right a few paces in
front of the platform.

Second Battalion Drill

The Second Battalion, First Reg-
iment, Major McCarthy, had drill on
Armory Square last night. Most of the
companies were out in fair force. After
the drill the battalion was taken into
the Executive Building grounds and
shown the arrangements for flag rais-
ing day. Col. Fisher, Capt. Schaefer
and other N. G. H. officers witnessed the drill.

A Sudden Death

A Chinaman was found dead in his
yard at Mollili last night. A native
who informed the police stated that
the man dropped down suddenly and
expired almost instantly. Heart dis-
ease was undoubtedly the trouble. Dr.
Emerson will conduct an examination
this morning and, if deemed neces-
sary, a coroner's jury will investigate
the case later in the day. None of
the man's friends appeared last night
to give his name or further particulars.
It is understood that he has a brother
living in Manoa Valley.

IN EYES OF "VAN"

Letter at Last From the Balti-
more Literary Man.

A CLEVER AND GOSSIPY STORY

Not a Man Fattered—Some Fare-
wells—"Can't Lick an American
Tar"—Manila Easy Prey.

There has for quite a long time been
general inquiry as to why a letter on
the battle of Manila had not been sent
any man of the U. S. Baltimore. "Van"
was editor here of Sea Breezes and the
Star, both ship papers. Besides he
was the moving spirit in the shows
on St. J. Vanderveer, the real liter-
ary man in the Hawaiian Opera House by
blue jackets. "Van" is a joyous, clever,
well educated young fellow who is
studying law while he acts as a petty
officer in the Navy. He had an idea
when he left here that there would be
trouble in Manila. In fact he one even-
ing in the Advertiser office, made a
remarkable forecast of the future, in-
cluding the operations and results of
Admiral Dewey's campaign. Mr. Van-
derveer has written at last a most in-
teresting letter to his friend, Mr. J.
Bearwald, of the Hawaiian Gazette
Company's job offices. From on board
the Baltimore, under date of July 4,
Manila Bay, Mr. Vanderveer sends the
or two left.

Our boys did nobly. I must say that
I did not see one among them who
was the least bit excited. On the con-
fession:

My Dear Friend:—No doubt you
think I have forgotten you, but I have
been so busy that I have little time for
letter writing. We are lying here doing
nothing but having night watches on
the lookout for torpedo boats, which
the Admiral thinks there are still one
traps. They all seemed eager for the
fight. There were no doubt a few
of us who felt decidedly queer when
the first shot was fired at us from the
forts at Corregidor, but when dawn
broke and the Spanish fleet was in
sight, no one thought of anything but
putting a shot where it would do most
damage.

I was on the bridge with the captain,
and when the flagship signaled to
"prepare ships for general action" the
only thing I thought of was that it
seemed strange to me that the Admiral
would have us tackle them on an empty
stomach. Rather a peculiar thought
before a battle, but we never for a mo-
ment doubted our ability to thorough-
ly wipe their fleet out.

We were, of course, surprised that
we suffered no loss of life. There was
not a man among us who did not ex-
pect that at least fifty would be killed,
and many were the jokes made about
making wills. Remember this was
less than two hours before the actual
battle, so you can imagine the lar-
ge devil nature of the majority of the
men. Of course there were a few who
took it seriously, and wrote last let-
ters to mothers or sweethearts, but
they were few indeed.

What told on us most was when we
were passing the forts. It was as dark
as pitch, and we were supposed to be
passing over mines, torpedoes and other
engines of destruction.
It is all over now, but looking back,
one cannot help recalling these little
things. Just think of the poor fellows
down in the engine room and the fire-
room. In both these places the ther-
mometer registered over 145 degrees
and at no time during the day was it
less than 120. If a shell had struck a
steam pipe or one of these boilers,
these men would never have lived to
tell of it, as they were battened down
by heavy iron gratings which could
only be lifted from the outside.

Kelly and Walsh, of Hongkong are
getting up, at least I am getting it up,
a handsome leather bound souvenir of
the battle, containing many illustra-
tions in half tone, a full description
of the battle as I saw it from the
bridge, and several other things of in-
terest which happened around the
ship. It is a souvenir of the part taken
by our ship only, but will contain
some general facts.

I heard of your reception of the Vol-
unteers and must say Honolulu did it
self proud. A great many of them I
knew and met them here.

We are having a rather hard time
for grub. Hard tack is a luxury, while
canned meat is considered "fin de
siecle." The boys are doing well un-
der the regime and we have very little
sickness on board. Natives come
alongside in boats with mangoes and a
few chickens so we manage to get a
good meal occasionally. But all to-
gether we have a hard time of it.
The heat has been something ter-
rific and now the rainy season has
started.

We were out ten days waiting for
the troops. They brought us the first
news in the papers of the account
of the battle. Every man of us will
have a nice little stake as prize money
and I would not be surprised if it
amounted to nearly two years' pay for
each of us. But then our boys are not

thinking much of this and they seem
to think more of the medal that Con-
gress has voted them than of the prize
money.

We are continually hearing news of
the Spanish fleet which is coming out,
and we would all hall them with joy.
Anything to break the monotony, and
we will do the same thing to them.
I tell you, old man, you can't lick an
American Tar. His equal, for intelli-
gence and grit, is not to be found. I
only hope I can be able to say the
same thing for the boys who are to do
the work ashore. While everyone
seems to think we will bombard the
city, if we do, it will be very short.
They have built very high fortifica-
tions there, mostly of sand, but one
of our 8-inch shells will undo the work
of weeks. How they can be foolhardy
enough to think they stand a ghost
of a show I do not realize.

The rebels are gradually approach-
ing nearer the city, and last night
captured one of the forts not ten
miles from it. I candidly believe that
we will have more trouble with them
than with the Spaniards. I think that
after we lick the Spaniards, we will
have to turn around and lick the re-
bels. Well, we can do it. They, the
rebels, are getting very independent now.

I do not think the city will be taken
for two months yet. Not that we could
not do it, but so many things have to
be settled before they tackle it.

From authentic sources it is learned
that there are 8,000 men (Spaniards) in
the city. This is quite an army in
numbers, but most of them are mere
boys, hardly out of school. Besides
this, there are quite a few Manila men
among them. These are not to be
trusted and at the first opportunity, if
they see that the rebels will win, will
go over to them. Of actual Spanish
troops I know that they cannot muster
6,000 men. Remember me to Wal-
ter and all the other boys. Trusting
that I will hear from you, and that
the time is not far off when we will
be in Honolulu homeward bound. I
am yours sincerely,

J. J. VANDERVEER.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Matters of one of the Quiet Days
of the Term.

In the matter of L. Sam Shu, et al.,
vs. Yim Quon, et al., trespass, plain-
tiffs have admitted a satisfaction of
their claim and filed a discontinuance
of the case. A. G. M. Robertson for
plaintiffs.

answered the complaint of William C.
Achi, ejectment, respecting certain
lands willed by the late Peter P. Kau-
hema, in which they claim, with Uwi-
ni Johnson, to be sole owners of said
estate.

The court has ordered W. H. Pain
and O. S. J. Gilbert to appear again
at this term for trial on the charge
of furious and heedless driving at Wal-
anae. This is the case in which the
jury disagreed.

In the matter of Kinol vs. Kanaka-
nu, et al., it has been agreed between
the parties that defendant Nahale may
have ten days from and after August
13 to answer complaint of the plain-
tiff.

Hilo Insurance

W. H. Little, agent for the German-
American Fire Insurance Co., has re-
ceived an intimation that insurance
rates in Hilo will materially advance.
People are now paying from one to
two and one-half per cent and these
rates will probably be increased to six
and ten per cent. The Board of Under-
writers of San Francisco have decided
to take no risks on Front street be-
tween Church and Pohnahawai. A com-
plete insurance map of Hilo has been
sent Mr. Little by the San Francisco
agents—Herald.

The increase was ordered by the Ho-
nolulu Board of Underwriters. The
Hilo local agents have been put under
regulations. Rates there had been cut
and were too low.

An Evening Wedding.

Clarence H. Cooke, son of Charles M.
Cooke, and Miss Lily Love were mar-
ried at the residence of the bride's
mother, Mrs. Fannie Love, on Fort
street, at 8 o'clock last evening. Rev.
H. Isenberg officiated. Misses Stella
Love and Kate Kelley were the brides-
maids, and Messrs. C. Montague
Cooke and J. P. Waterhouse groom-
smen. The bride was given away by
W. A. Love, her brother. Mr. and Mrs.
Cooke will reside at the Cooke home-
stead on Beretania street.

A Militia Flag

After the transfer of sovereignty to-
morrow President Dole will present
to the First Regiment a stand of Am-
erican colors. The flag will be one with
a history from '93. It is expected now
that this gift will be made in front of
the Executive building at the time of
the informal celebration of the Flag
Raising.

Staked Stamp Dealing.

A Hanover postage stamp dealer
named Decker, known throughout Ger-
many as a high philatelic authority,
has been sentenced to a month's im-
prisonment for embezzlement. He
substituted less valuable stamps for
those sent to him for his expert opin-
ion on their genuineness and value.

OPEN ON SEPT. 12

School Year Will Begin a
Month From Today.

Christmas Vacation—New Teachers

Appointed—Many Changes Made.
Session of Board.

Minister Cooper could not be pre-
sent at a meeting of the Commissioners
of Education held yesterday afternoon.
Professor Alexander occupied the
chair. Present were Inspector Gen-
eral Townsend, Deputy Inspector Gil-
son, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, C.
L. Hopkins and Secretary Rodgers.

Following transfers were made: S.
R. Dowdle, from the position of assis-
tant at Makawao, to charge of school
at Kaunakakai; Miss Christina Fink-
ler, from Kaunakapili, Honolulu, to
Kekaha, Kauai; Miss Edith Mabel
Sunter, from Kekaha to Kaunakapili;
Miss Maggie Davidson, from position
of assistant to that of principal of the
Manoa school; William McClosky,
from Olaa, to be principal of Hilo Se-
lect school; Mrs. McStay, from Hilo
Select school, to Olaa; Miss Hadley,
from Lihue, Kauai, to Lahaina; Mrs.
S. D. Heapy, from Lanai to Wailuku,
at her own request, H. M. Coke, from
Paahoa to Makawili.

These new appointments were made:
Keelikahuna, to Pelekunu, Molokai;
T. A. Nathaniel, to Kalaupapa; Miss
Bruce, with her sister at Kalaupapa,
Molokai; E. P. Gibson, to Mana,
Kauai; Miss Batchelor, as principal at
Kekaha, Kauai, Mrs. Hugh M. Coke,
to be assistant at Makawili; Miss
Charlotte Fountain, to Lihue, Kauai;
Miss Emma C. Lyons, to Waikiki, Ku-
papa to Waiholo; Miss Rachael Scott,
to High school, Honolulu; E. G. Ferri-
era, to Honokaa homesteads; Mrs. C.
E. Moore, to Makapala; Mrs. Goddard,
to Hilo Union school; Miss Jordan, to
Kukuiahele; A. D. Wishard, to Pa-
ahoa, Hawaii; Mrs. Ogg, to Waihee.

It was decided to have the school
year begin on Monday, September 12.
This will give fifteen working weeks
before Christmas. Christmas will fall
on Sunday and the term will run up
to the Friday before.

The committee on teachers' exam-
inations recommended that life certi-
ficates be issued to the following per-
sons: Miss Laura Duncan, John Bush,
Miss Mary S. Ross, Edgar Wood, J. F.
Scott, H. H. Brodie, Miss Josephine
Deyo, Mrs. Emma McL. Wood, W. I.
Wells, J. B. Alexander and F. W.
Harris.

Primary Grade—Mrs. Ella L. Aus-
tin, Christian Andrews, B. K. Kaiwa-
ea and Emil de Horne. Samuel Keili-
noi and Chas. E. King were given first
class grammar grad certificates. J.
N. Taggard and Hugh M. Coke were
given first grade primary certificates.

Joseph Pritchard was appointed
school agent for the district of Kau.

Miss Nickelson's resignation from
the school at Hanalei was accepted.

Mrs. Dillingham was entrusted with
the duty of selecting in the States an
instructor for the Practice school.

The matter of some changes in the
school system at Hilo was discussed
but no action was taken. Numerous
other routine matters connected with
teachers' salaries, etc. were disposed of.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

WATERHOUSE STORE.

Opening Yesterday of one of Neat-
est Business Displays in Town.

The J. T. Waterhouse department
store, which was moved to and re-
opened in the Waverly Block yester-
day, is one of the neatest and most
attractive business establishments in
the city. The three store houses oc-
cupied by the concern, which have been
thrown together by the partial remov-
al of partitions, have been assigned to
different departments and appropri-
ately designated by large gold signs over
the sidewalk. The first on the makai
side is the grocery, the next the crock-
ery store and the last, mauka, the
hardware department. The office is in
the central department.

The most striking thing on entering
the establishment is the neatness of
arrangement. Next, are the facilities
for showing stock and the expert man-
ner in which this advantage has been
availed of. The departments were
fixed up under the personal super-
vision of the Waterhouse brothers,
James Weir Robertson, Mr. Cutler and
others belonging to the establishments,
with a large corps on the working
force.

Soldier Entertainer.

One of the hardest worked men in
town during the visit of the St. Paul
expedition was Janitor Smith, of the
drill shed. He had 175 men and more
in the house day and night. The va-
nities were loud in their praises of
their host many courtesies to them
at all hours.

Invitations to the Flag Raising were
sent from the Foreign Office yesterday
to foreign representatives, officials and
prominent citizens.

HEAVY COURT DAY

Suit of Ex-Customs Official Against the Republic.

REVIVAL OF A PAY CLAIM.

A Discontinuance—Estate Matters, Jury Trials—Verdict in Damage Case—Stipulations.

A suit has been commenced against the Republic of Hawaii by Henry Zerbo in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the sum of \$726.26, for money alleged to be due for work and services performed by the plaintiff as assistant appraiser and examiner for the port of Honolulu. The petition contains the many averments and formalities required by the statute, in order to enable the plaintiff to get a hearing before the Supreme Court. This claim was allowed by the House of Representatives at the last session, but was defeated in the Senate. The suit has the distinction of being, perhaps, the last against the Republic of Hawaii. George A. Davis is attorney for the plaintiff.

A discontinuance has been filed in the ejectment suit of H. M. Von Holt, Emma V. Harrison and Fred Harrison vs. The Right Rev. Guilan F. Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis, and Brother Bertram. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs.

In the matter of Helen P. Clark vs. James K. Kaula, et al., bill to declare and execute a trust, Judge Stanley has ordered that the rents now due and to accrue pending final decision in the case shall be paid into court. J. A. Thompson is appointed to collect such rents and to pay from them such water rates and taxes as may be due. S. K. Kane, attorney for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou, attorneys for defendants Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd.; James K. Kaula, trustee, and C. H. Clarke in person.

The case of Ung Shing, Ung Yong and Chock Fook, charged with rioting, came to an end in Judge Stanley's court early yesterday afternoon, after a hearing lasting parts of two days. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and defendants were discharged. E. P. Dole, for prosecution; Robertson, for defendants.

In the matter of Emilie Macforlane vs. E. K. Wilder and C. L. Wight, defendants, have signed a stipulation giving plaintiff until August 30 to file bill of exceptions in said ejectment cause. Kinney & Ballou for defendants.

In the damage suit of C. S. Bradford vs. Daniel Porter and W. S. Wise, plaintiff yesterday filed a bond of \$200, necessary to bring the case properly before the court. F. L. Dorch is surety. Paul Neumann, attorney for plaintiff; C. K. Wilder for defendants.

David Dayton, guardian of the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, has filed a petition to be allowed to expend the sum of \$575.52 in repairs to two buildings belonging to said estate, same being necessary to ensure the renting of the property.

John Emmeluth, guardian of Elias Jones, has filed in the Circuit Court, a receipt of his ward for \$1,047.68, balance of cash remaining in his hands for said beneficiary. A discharge from further obligation is also noted in the receipt.

In the suit entitled Henry Vida vs. James Carly, \$1,000 damages, defendant has filed an answer denying each and every allegation set forth in the petition.

In the ejectment matter of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. vs. Kahului Railroad Co. a stipulation has been signed by the attorneys of respective litigants waiving jury and agreeing that the court may hear the controversy on its merits.

The case of Young John Ying vs. W. W. Ahana, \$2,000 damages for malicious prosecution, was heard in Judge Perry's court yesterday. The jury, three dissenting, returned a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of \$100. Dickey for plaintiff; Magoon and McClanahan for defendant.

A Sister's Gratitude.

Touching and appreciative letters are received here by every mail, from anxious relatives of officers and men of the Manila expeditions.

A young Lieutenant was accidentally left behind by one of the transports and through the kindness of one of our merchants, obtained a passage to Hong Kong. His sister gratefully writes to this merchant:

"We who wait at home, thinking, thinking always of those dear boys so far away, fearing lest accident or illness or the sad fortunes of war may keep them forever from us, cannot but be most grateful to everyone who is kind to them in any way, and you were so very kind to—that we shall always remember."

Young Whales

Two young whales were seen ashore at Kihuna, Maui, and in spite of their struggles remained high and dry on the beach. The whales were cut off and brought down on the Kihuna wharf. The whales are valued for oil and the natives in the vicinity of Kihuna may render out the blubber on them.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

FROM THE ORIENT.

Japan and China News in the Glenfarg's Mail.

The Korean Government has granted the mining concession to Germany in conformity with her request. The application of Great Britain will probably also soon be acceded to.

Sole mining rights in the province of Pechili, China, have been granted to Mr. Detring, a German.

It was officially reported by the Japanese Government to all treaty Powers, on July 17th, that the Civil and Commercial Codes were put into force in Japan from July 1st and 16th respectively. This is indicative of the intention of the Government to bring the new treaties into operation by the date specified, a year hence.

There is possibility of China's enacting Copyright and Patent laws in the near future, if the promise held out in a recent Imperial decree is carried out. Marquis Ito has left Japan for a two months' visit to China. He was accompanied by Mr. Narabara, a former secretary to the Legation at Peking; Mr. Dzumoto, ex-private secretary to the Marquis, and Mr. Mori, a well known poet. The Marquis held a prolonged interview with the Emperor before his departure.

Mr. Shimamura, Minister to Hawaii, who returned to Tokyo from Honolulu on July 25th, was present in the Foreign Office July 27, when he reported to Count Okuma the closing of the Legation at Honolulu in obedience to the order of the Japanese Government.

A SOLDIER'S DUTY

Rev. G. C. Pearson's Sermon to Camp Dole Men.

A Strong Text—Direct Injunction to all Men—Obedience—Training and Discipline.

The congregation which assembled at the Methodist Church Sunday evening to hear Rev. G. C. Pearson's sermon on "The Soldier's Duty" contained many of the Boys in Blue from Camp Dole.

Mr. Pearson announced as his text: "Watch ye; stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong," and gave three things as essential to good soldiers whether on the military, civil or moral battle fields of life, viz: watchfulness, steadfastness and manliness.

Obedience is a soldier's first lesson. He must do many things the necessity of which, he may not at the time comprehend. So in life there are essential conditions that must be met, certain training and discipline that must be endured if one will embrace the opportunities and discharge the duties of life.

Young people should learn well the lesson of watchfulness. To be watchful is to be wide awake, vigilant, alert, the opposite of a hazy, dreamy, sleepy, slipshod life. One should be ever watchful against the enemy and for opportunities of obtaining and doing good.

Steadfastness should be well learned. By being steadfast in small affairs men develop power to stand under the great and sudden demands of duty. No one is great in times of trial who has not learned discipline in preceding days.

Manliness is essential. It is developed by patient endeavor and the grace of God. By meeting these conditions men are able to perform the great and noble deeds demanded of them. The nation in her need wants trained men—men equal to any emergency. Humanity cries for the help of the strong. God wants intelligent, disciplined men to serve Him and in their generation.

Mr. Pearson gave a number of incidents illustrating these thoughts. He contrasted the conduct of the American and Spanish troops in battle, and also the terrible scenes enacted on the sinking of La Bourgogne with the admirable manliness of the British troops who in the interest of the women and children stood in line with arms presented and with their officers went down with the ill fated Birkenhead. As an example of the Christian, manly soldier he referred to Lieut. R. P. Hobson, who by obeying Paul's exhortation throughout life had developed a character that was ready for the opportunity that came to him.

The sermon was helpful, stimulating and received the close attention of all present.

Says They Robbed Him.

A Chinese store keeper sends this news item to the Advertiser:

"On Tuesday night, August 9, at about half past ten, there was a gang of Boys in Blue passing on Fort Street. It happened that they came to a Chinese fruit store. While they were standing at the door one of them kicked a pineapple out on the side walk, then another picked it up and tried to take it away. While the keeper was trying to get it back the other fellows were robbing on the other end of the store. So the Chinaman blew the whistle and got a policeman there, but he wouldn't do anything to them, and stood there looking at them robbing the things. Another fellow put his hand over the window and took a box of cigars away. When they had robbed a whole lot of things they went away and the store keeper found more things stolen by the soldiers than he expected."

A PICTURE MAKER

F. G. Eyton-Walker Secured 132 Negatives.

Saw the Place Where he Was Shipwrecked—Plenty More Guano On Laysan Island.

F. G. Eyton-Walker was a passenger on the steamer Walaleale from Laysan Island, Thursday night. He went as photographer to the expedition and took while away 132 negatives on the different islands visited by the expedition.

After leaving this port the Walaleale first made Bird or Nihoa Island but did not land. A few photographs were made from the deck of the vessel. On July 15th, Necker Island was reached and Senator Wilcox, Dr. Averdarm, Mr. Walker and a servant landed and explored that island for about three hours. The flag which had been left by the Captain King expedition some years ago had been torn from half-yard, but the staff was still standing. Not an idol was found. The survey posts erected by H. B. M. S. Champion were still in position. A large turtle was caught which furnished food for several days for those on board. French Frigate Shoals were reached the next day and another landing was made. These islands are gradually disappearing and washing away under the action of the ocean currents. Just before reaching French Frigate Shoals, Senator Wilcox cut himself severely with a pen knife. He had a bar of salt water soap which he was dividing and through a slip the knife, which was a new one, went deep into his thigh to the bone. This laid him up for the best part of the voyage and he is not well yet.

On July 18, Laysan Island was reached and the barkentine Planter was found loading guano and Superintendent Spencer busy with the Japanese laborers. The following days Pearl and Hermes Reef was reached, so-called from the fact that two whaling vessels by these names were wrecked there a long time ago. The survivors built a schooner and came to Honolulu. There were a number of seals sporting on these islands and were very tame. Some photographs of the seals were taken by Mr. Walker.

The Walaleale reached Midway Island, July 20th. It was on this island that the bark Wandering Minstrel was wrecked in February, 1887, containing Captain F. D. Walker and his family and a crew of twenty-four men. They were there 14 months and were picked up finally after almost starving to death by the schooner Norma which is now in this harbor. The wreck of the schooner General Seigel is still to be seen high and dry on the mainland. A letter in Japanese was found in a house which had been erected by the U. S. Government during a survey of these islands, containing information to the effect that in June of this year a Japanese steamer had called there while passing the islands to seek any shipwrecked men that might be there. Three wingless birds that had been taken by Mr. Walker from Laysan to Midway Island some five years ago had propagated until now there are thousands there, more if possible than on Laysan Island.

More seals were seen on Ocean Island on which the expedition landed July 21st. Some portions of the house erected by the Hawaiian Government fourteen years ago are still standing. The bark Donner Castle was wrecked on this island about fifteen years ago.

Morell and Byers Islands do not exist. A complete search was made by the expedition for the islands as laid down on the chart but not a sign of them could be seen.

The return to Laysan Island was made on July 31st and while there Dr. Averdarm found some new beds of guano which will keep up the supply from that place for another two years. There is fully ten more loads for the barkentine Planter.

Captain Mosher who had charge of the Walaleale on this trip brought several hundred Laysan Island canaries back with him.

Live Stock.

The Andrew Welsh brought a lot of fine live stock for the islands. There were twenty-five Devon bulls, seventy-five black face rams and twenty-six fine mules for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Maui; a \$500 colt and three Jersey cows for the Molokai Ranch Co.; five chickens for W. W. Dimond and John Ena.

"No Buttons for Girls."

Edwin is a bright-faced, handsome boy of 7 or 8 and knows a good deal about what's going on. He was at the Boys in Blue dinner on Monday and was arrayed in blouse and cap of the N. G. H. A very charming young lady accented Edwin, but he only said: "I don't give buttons to the girls. Good-bye." And the winsome young lady heard a chorus of laughter.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were confined that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better, by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. ROGGS, Stumpdown, Glimmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and Dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

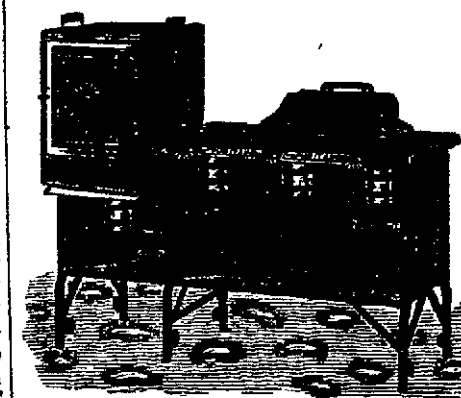
Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables.

Honolulu.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALUMINUM WARE, Refrigerators, ICE CREAM FREEZERS.



WICKLESS Blue Flame Stoves
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables.
Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUBB, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.
DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount. Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE,
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE,
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE,
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE,
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE,
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE,
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORE
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND LITTLE COGNAC DISTILLERS COMPANY, Ltd., London, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Schooner Norma
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners

The Clipper Schooner Norma,
Capacity 60 Tons.

As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in A1 condition.

Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin.
The Norma is offered at private sale and if not disposed of will be sold on above date.

Jas. F. Morgan,
4983-1d 1988-1d AUCTIONEER.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A SENATE SECRET

W. E. Mason on Private Conduct of Business.

His First Experience in an Executive Session—A Broken Spell—Picture of an Official Function.

(U. S. Senator Wm. E. Mason, of Illinois, in Munsey.)

While discussing the rules, executive sessions should not be forgotten. Before I blossomed into a United States Senator I used to be a plain M. C. Sometimes it happened that I was in the Senate Chamber when an executive session was ordered. The first time I heard the motion made I said to myself: "Well, I guess I'll stay and see the fun." The motion to go into executive session was carried, and I was invited to go out.

"But," I said, kind of swelling up, "I am a member of the House of Representatives of the United States of America!"

"Oh! Yes! Is that so," said the polite officer. "But—you'll have to go." And go I did, but I mentally shook my fist at the green baize door and said: "I'll just run for the Senate myself."

Men, as everybody knows, are never curious; but I confess that I was anxious to see what was done in the sanctum sanctorum known as the Executive or Secret Session of the United States Senate.

At last, after all my trials and tribulations (this is in confidence) my supreme hour came. A Senator from New England arose and solemnly and earnestly moved that we go into "executive session." I heard the magic words. My dream was to be realized. I saw the galleries cleared. I saw new M. C.'s get the gentle hint to go, just as I had. I wanted to walk out by the same door at which I had shaken my fist, and then walk in; but I was afraid that some part of the ceremonies of the supreme moment would escape me. I rushed to my seat, put my desk in order, dusted my coat collar with my fingers, smoothed my hair, and tried to look like my ideal of a Senator in executive session.

The bells all over the Senate end of the Capitol rang and made music to my ears. The chief page clapped his hands three times, and the pages all rushed from our sacred presence. Amidst the ringing of bells and rushing of feet the people were all moved out, the doors were closed, and we were alone!

Thereupon the Senator who had moved the executive session struck a match in the usual way and lit a cigar, audibly informing his neighbor that it was the only one he had. He then moved that John Smith be confirmed in his \$700 post office in Podunk. The President of the United States Senate, the Vice President of the United States, said: "Without objection it is so ordered." A motion to adjourn was carried and I was left with a taste in my mouth as insipid and unsatisfying as that of circus lemonade.

Seriously—if it is possible to be serious on this subject, the executive session is a farce. It may be well in times of war with other nations to have the Government business as to treaties and things of that sort done in secret; but in ordinary business and in times of peace, there is no reason for closed doors between the people and the men employed to represent them.

St. Paul Sails.

The transport St. Paul sailed shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Manila. A very large crowd of new friends of the boys saw the steamer off. The Hawaiian band played on the wharf. Considerable fruit contributed by citizens was sent aboard for the companies. There was the usual storm of fruit as the vessel pulled away from the wharf. Three native boys are supposed to have gotten away on the St. Paul. They tried to stow away on a former vessel. Neither of them has been seen since yesterday morning.

A "GLEN" STEAMER.

Vessel of Famous Line Here in Pacific Mail Run.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The steamship Glenfarg docked at Pacific mail wharf at 4 30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 12 days from Yokohama, with two passengers and 550 tons of Oriental merchandise for this port. This vessel has been considered overdue since last week and now has put in an appearance in not at all poor time from port of departure.

The Glenfarg is hardly a thing of beauty, but is a good substitute for the Pacific Mail liner whose place she fills. She is of 2,350 tons register and a gross tonnage of 2,347, her length is 350 feet, beam 44 feet, and depth of 30 feet. She was built in Glasgow in 1894 and has been plying from Asiatic ports to London and New York ever since.

The Glenfarg belongs to the great Glen line of steamers, tea carriers principally, between China and London. One of this line, the Glenfyle, is celebrated for winning the great ocean race between Doocong and London against another fast freighter. The Glenfyle has a speed of 19 knots. There are about seventeen of these big steamships belonging to the Glen Line. The Glenfarg is intended chiefly for a freight carrier but has most excellent accommodations on board for about

twenty first class passengers. Her purser is the courteous J. B. Slocum, well known in this port, having for many years sailed in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service as freight clerk from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hongkong.

The Glenfyle, another one of this same line, follows the Belgic from Yokohama, to arrive here in about one month from now.

Engrossed.

Viggo Jacobsen has engrossed the resolutions of thanks passed by the Council of State to Francis M. Hatch in recognition of services at Washington in the cause of annexation and other public matters. The artistic work of Mr. Jacobsen was greatly admired by all who had the opportunity of seeing it.

OATH TAKING.

Arrangements to Swear in Officials on Friday.

Messengers have been dispatched to all parts of the group with the oaths to be taken by Government officials on Friday. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock sailed by the Mauna Loa for the West Coast of Hawaii, taking a list of all the officials in that quarter with typewritten copies of the legal oath for each. Two other messengers were sent to Hawaii, one to Maui, one to Molokai and one to Kauai. The oaths are to be delivered to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

The oath corresponds to the first part of that prescribed by the Constitution here, substituting the Constitution and laws of the United States. All subordinate officials of whatever nationality will, upon taking this oath, be retained in their present positions.

Worth Pondering Over.

The owners of the Royal Baking Powder Company lately refused \$12,000,000 for the concern, a business built up and fostered by persistent advertising.

THE MILITARY.

Future of First Regiment Under Annexation.

With respect to the military, Colonel Fisher stated last night that officers and men who cared to enlist in the volunteer service of the territory of Hawaii would be sworn in after the flag raising next Friday. All present enlistments expire when the Hawaiian flag comes down. After the ceremonies the regiment will march back to the parade grounds where re-enlistments will be received at once.

The process will be as follows: Colonel Fisher will be sworn by Minister Cooper. The Colonel will then swear in the staff, field and line officers of the Regiment. The line officers will immediately thereafter swear in the men of their respective commands.

The status of the regulars for a few days will remain the same. That is to say, they will likely remain on duty until the New Yorkers arrive. It is understood that such as so desire will be given an opportunity to re-enlist in the garrison.

Made in the Philippines.

Manila hemp is the fiber of a species of banana (Musa textilis) which thrives only in certain localities, where it is cultivated by the natives. The fiber is still produced in the old native way, by scraping the leaves with a peculiar knife, which requires expert handling. Numerous contrivances to supersede this simple process have been tried and patented, but without success. The native way is still the best, and it produces a fine fiber of which thread is spun and cloth woven that excels the best Tussock silk. Manila hemp is one of the leading products of the Philippines and it represents one of the most important industries of the islands. The superior qualities of the material are well known to the seafaring men of all nations and to those connected with hempen industries everywhere.

GLAD HAND.

Portsmouth Extends a Hearty Welcome—Our Citizens Show Appreciation in Public Utterances.

Lack of appreciation is not a failing of our citizens, and the advent of the "Little Conqueror" was received with the same display of enthusiasm which has spread all over the Union. Coming like a ray of sunshine to every sufferer, and raising burdens that many backs have borne for years is enough to awaken the public to praise, the like of which has never been heard in this locality. From every ward, from every street comes the same report. Failure is an unknown quantity, as far as the "Little Conqueror" is concerned, and success follows every foot-step. Right here at home the triumphs have been many and have set our people talking about the wonderful workings. The following case in point should interest every reader, and it is only one among thousands.

Mr. Asmasa Edmunds, 273 West Front street, Portsmouth, O., says: "I had complained for some time of a weak back and an aching pain just around the kidneys. I felt sure the kidneys caused it, because the secretions were off color. I read some accounts about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills being good for bad backs and I said to my wife that I believed that I would try them. I went down to Fisher & Streich's drug store and got a box. I could tell in a few days that they were doing me good, and this was so encouraging that I kept right on using the pills until a time came when my back ceased hurting me. It seems to me that this was a test of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, in which they proved themselves worthy of the name and worthy of recommendation to others."

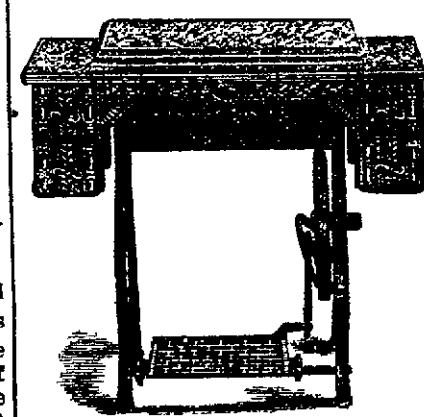
For sale by dealers, or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu general agents for the Islands; price 50c per box. Do not forget the name Doan's.



THE WAR BALLOON AT SANTIAGO. One of the features of General Shafter's attack upon Santiago was the use of the military balloon. This balloon was sent up about 2,500 feet and floated over the city. The observations made from it were of great value to the attacking army. The balloon was held captive by great wire cables, through which telegraph and telephone messages were transmitted to General Shafter.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States.

The Pacific Hardware Co.

Have just receive direct from England:

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board
Palettes and Vouga's Studies,
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS

CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. It acts as a powerful expectorant, and is invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. See descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents



READ THE ADVERTISER

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

If you do not know

the market value of furniture you can safely place yourself in our hands, and be sure of honest treatment. We will advise you honestly, and give you just as good prices as though you were in the business. We have built up our immense trade through fair and square dealing, and we have too much at stake to spoil our reputation.

Models are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on US—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898

FLAG DAY CEREMONY.

The indignation of many persons regarding the arrangement of the ceremonies connected with the visible transfer of the sovereignty of the Islands, on Friday, requires that some explanation be made.

It is this, we understand, although we have no official knowledge on the matter:

The Cabinet at no time, and this only is positive information, previous to the arrival of Admiral Miller, made any promises directly or indirectly regarding the form of the ceremonies. It could not. The taking of possession of the Islands is an affair of the United States Government, to be executed in its own way, and by its own officers, and not by the officers of our Government.

On the arrival of the Admiral, his instructions, and the instructions to Minister Sewall undoubtedly directed how the transfer should be made. The Admiral and the Minister being in the habit of obeying orders, have undertaken to execute these instructions. We do not know what they are. Whatever is done on Friday, will be done, we assume, in accordance with these instructions.

The arrangements may not suit us, but if they are the President's orders, they must be obeyed. He may not have taken the same view of the proper form of the ceremonies that we do. He may have regarded the transfer as a simple, brief, dignified affair which should not be attended with any elaborate ceremonial not necessary or in his opinion, appropriate.

Our Government, the Islands being already annexed, is subject to the Government of the United States, and naturally, has no authority in the matter, and could make no binding promises about it, as any sensible person may readily understand.

We would expect that any ceremony not strictly connected with the act of transfer might lay all the officials open to censure by the Government at Washington.

As free and enlightened citizens we are at liberty to celebrate the event, independently of the official ceremony.

THE RETAIL TRADE.

One of the largest grocery houses in San Francisco declared, some months ago, that whenever annexation took place, it would establish a branch store in Honolulu, and sell its articles at San Francisco prices only. It is also said that other mercantile houses will take the same course.

What will take place is now a mere matter of speculation. It is probable that there will be some radical changes as soon as the laws governing this territory are passed by Congress.

Heretofore it has been difficult and practically impossible for residents to deal generally with the retail merchants of San Francisco, or of other cities. The expense of invoices, the engagement of freights, and necessity of obtaining permits here, the valuation of articles imported even through the postoffice, have caused annoyance, loss of time and expense.

Under the new conditions, articles will be sent from the Mainland to this place with the same care, as they are sent from San Francisco to Oakland. No invoices that must be sworn to, no valuations whatever, no permits to land, will be needed. Articles will also be brought through the mails without examination. We learn that Wells, Fargo & Co. will soon establish a branch of their express concern here. Besides this, local expresses will be started, which will compete with the larger express company, if its charges are excessive.

It is possible that one or more of the department stores may establish branches here. These stores, purchasing at reduced prices great quantities of goods, will sell at close profits here.

The day of the "drummer" has come. We have now the military drummer. He will be followed by the commercial drummer. Our local laws which discriminate against foreign agents of mercantile houses, are even now unconstitutional under many decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as such laws interfere with the rights of citizens of other States. Besides this Congress will not pass any law limiting the freedom of trade. The drummer will seek the Asiatic trade, and as far as he can do so, will put the Asiatic merchants, with good credit, on a par with the merchants here in the markets of the Mainland.

It does not follow that our local merchants will be driven out of trade. They will be forced to meet sharp

competition, and they should be able to meet it. No doubt they will do so. It will be the survival of the fittest.

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

Annexation and the war have allowed a most important political event in Japan to escape notice.

Those who are familiar with the attempt of the Emperor and his friends to establish constitutional government during the last ten years, know that the chief obstacle to its success, as it has succeeded in England and our own country, is the absence of political parties, and the activity and influence of personal parties in this administration of the Government. The same absence of political parties, divided on certain distinct principles of government, in France and Italy, especially in France, is thoroughly discussed by Bodley in his treatise on government by party, and Japan is cited as an instance of government of persons, and not of principles.

The racial habit and thought of the Japanese naturally expressed itself in the Government, whatever political name it assumed. As the clan governed before, in a large measure, so the clans, after the creation of the present constitutional government, at once made the administration, not that of a party, but of a clan.

The result has been in many ways unfortunate, although, fortunately for that country, it has not been disastrous, as many predicted it would be.

While one clan was in power, the other clans combined, in the Diet, to drive it out of power, by obstructing legislation. Three times has the Emperor dissolved the Diet, and "gone to the people," as the British say, with no better result than the continuance of personal as against party government. Only the religious veneration of all classes for the Emperor has saved the Empire from civil war.

Count Ito, one of the most enlightened statesmen of the Empire, has firmly believed that the establishment of party government was a political necessity. As the Premier recently, he found that the clans and the men with some personal following were in a majority in the Diet. He boldly adopted, for the first time, the British method of changing the government, by advising the Emperor to call in the opposition and give the administration into its hands. This was done. Count Ito then resigned. For the first time, under the new constitution, there is something of a party administration in the Empire. Although it may soon be driven out of office, it marks the beginning of substantial democratic rule in what was an Oriental despotism only a few years ago.

THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention adjourned recently, after adopting a remarkable and novel provision regarding the right to vote. The object in view was to prevent the negroes from voting.

By the last census there were 119,000 colored male residents of voting age, 130,000 white male residents, and 25,000 foreign born voters in the State.

In order to cut off the negro vote the convention resorted to a curious device. It confers the elective franchise on those whose parents or grand parents were qualified voters in 1867. The negroes, owing to the existence of slavery, were not entitled to vote during that year. This provision, therefore, cuts off their rights to the franchise, unless they can read and write. Few of them can do so. It places the franchise mainly in the hands of the white population.

Some of the best lawyers of the State believe that the provision is constitutional. On the other hand, it is believed by many lawyers in other States, that this provision is in direct conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which is that the right of citizens "to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The matter will soon go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and its decision will be of the greatest value in settling the rights of the colored men.

FEAR.

Chas. A. Dana, in his Reminiscences of the Civil War, writes that, as Assistant Secretary of War, he visited General Sheridan, and asked him this question:

"But are you never afraid?" "If I was, I would not be ashamed of it," he said. "If I should follow my natural impulse I should run away always, at the beginning of danger; the men who say they are never afraid in a battle do not tell the truth."

Chorus of "Organs"—Dole must

President McKinley—"Dole will stay!"

THE MISSIONARY'S ACCOUNT.

As Hawaii, at noon, becomes a part of the national domain, the missionary may also present his accounts at the same time with the Christian civilization that sent him here, seventy-eight years ago. Today is a day for balance sheets, for general reckoning, for taking account of stock.

The missionary offered, in 1820, to teach the native rulers, and the serfs as well, reading and writing and the rudiments of education. He assumed the responsibility of it. It was his philanthropy and the philanthropy of the people who sent him.

Neither trader, or sailor, or whaler, or merchant shared in that philanthropy. Trader and merchant of those days robbed the Kings and people, debauched the women, and demoralized the men with rum. Even New England, in search of oil, which was gold, set loose her legions of heathen, in the garb of whalers, upon these simple people. The missionary fought the heathenism of his own country as ardently as he fought the heathenism of Polynesia, because it struck at order, virtue and progress. Among his dangerous foes were the descendants of the Puritan, in search of gold in the Pacific, for they threw away their principles before they crossed the equator, and believed the Devil reigned under the Southern Cross. Churches, schools, and good government stood in their way.

The missionary, not in search of gold, opened the schools, and the churches, and patiently taught the Puritan theory of government. He groped greatly in the dark, as all men groped in the dark then, and do now, and will do in the coming ages, until the progress of the world is ended. If his light was dim, it was the dim light of New England, the light of the tallow candle, instead of the electric light of modern study and knowledge.

Only men and women who had the time and were filled with devotion to the cause, could discharge the trust they had assumed for American philanthropy. After three-quarters of a century of patient work, ably assisted by those who had a common sympathy with them, they fixed permanently in these Islands a system of education, which has no peer in the tropics. Its defects are the defects of the Anglo-Saxon schools elsewhere. But the system is now a part of the life of the people. It is this that has dispelled the fear of American statesmen that the native population would be a menace to good government, though it might not be in itself sufficient for self government.

The account which the missionary hands in today must be credited with the establishment of the form of good government during a half century, though he could not supply its substance; of the planting of the institutions of civilization here, though he could not maintain them in their integrity.

The true balance sheet may debit him with a want of a certain knowledge and wisdom. But the noblest and wisest philanthropists of their time were equally deficient, just as we, of the later age, see the deficiencies of Cotton Mather and the Puritan.

The result of their works, valuable as it was and is, is still disappointing, when measured by the standards erected by their own hope and enthusiasm. It was not strange that they failed to comprehend the conservative power of the racial habits in mind and morals.

What the value of the assets which are turned over to the American people today, will be in a century, no one can estimate. Another balance, struck off a hundred years from now, will show.

SIDE LIGHTS.

The transfer of sovereignty tomorrow will be conducted with Republican simplicity, and to many will be a solemn event.

But there will be several interesting aspects of the matter, having no connection with the official act. The historians should be in attendance, so as to study the lights and shadows of the scene which will become so important in our local chronicle.

At 12 o'clock noon Mr. Dole, we assume, will experience a sudden and grateful psychological change. At 11:59 he will be, as he has been, a Hawaiian citizen, a son of this volcanic born soil. At 12 o'clock, one minute later, he will become, by a process of legal manipulation, an American citizen. It will be in the nature of a political resurrection. As a "terrestrial body," or Hawaiian, he will instantly sink into the tomb on which is inscribed "back numbers," and lie there with all sorts of reputable and disreputable bad rulers of nations. As a "celestial body" he will be instantly resurrected into an American citizen and chief executive of an American territory. He will at once abandon his Hawaiian traditions, habits and thoughts, and permeate his soul with the current political ideas of the live

Americans, and announce to the correspondents his political creed, whether he is a Republican, Democrat or Populist.

Not the least interesting incident will be when the hour arrives for congratulations, and the solemn procession of Earnest Patriots who fervently believed several days ago that they sealed him up for all time in the "Back Number" mausoleum, approach him and congratulate him on his resurrection, and kindly inform him that now they are quite ready to overlook his "glaring political errors," and that it was only a mistake in the working of the slot that threw out the card which announced "poetic justice" to someone else, and nothing for himself.

The painter, Hitchcock, must not fail to take in the whole effect and reproduce it on canvas.

ANNEXED OR TO BE ANNEXED?

The act of annexation was consummated on July 7th, by the Joint Resolution of Congress, which provides "that the said Hawaiian Islands be, and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof." If it was not legally consummated on that day, it will be today at 12 o'clock.

While the Joint Resolution regards the act of annexation as instant and final, and there is in it no suggestion of any further act or thing whatsoever to be done, it is the fact, we understand, that the Government in Washington has not formally notified the Government of these Islands of the action of Congress, but will be so today at 12 o'clock. It is assumed, for practical purposes, that the act of annexation, will not be complete without the service of some formal notice on the Executive here, and from that moment the Federal Government assumes all responsibility for the administration of affairs.

The Joint Resolution declares an instant annexation, without any notice of any kind whatsoever. The interpretation put upon it is, however, that it becomes effective only when actual possession is taken.

As the Joint Resolution is very broad and falls to define many important relations, no doubt there will be considerable litigation regarding its scope. The question whether the Islands became a part of the American territory on July 7th or upon August 12th may be an interesting one.

RECRUITING THE ARMY.

Recruiting for the purpose of filling up the regiments under the second call for 75,000 men is proceeding slowly in the States. Only 27,519 men had enlisted towards making up the number required of 37,566, on July 14th. This is rather remarkable, when the enormous population is considered. Men prefer the new organizations to the regiments already in the field, into which they must enter as strangers.

The volunteers regiments in the service are losing scores of young men, who enlisted while under age, and therefore cannot be held to service. The enlistment of minors is an old trick, practiced during the Civil War. It is done by men who expect to obtain commissions and the pay of officers, as soon as they have enlisted the required number of men. The commissions are obtained, the pay begins, and then the minors are discharged by the superior officers or the Courts.

These experiences are teaching the people that if we are to be a warlike people, the volunteer system must be largely modified and the method of putting an army in the field must be put on a business basis.

With the end of the Hawaiian Republic comes the end of that awful apparition of the Diamond Head lighthouse crushing in the skulls of the unsuspecting travelers. It is now certified by two well known and capable experts, Messrs. Kleugel and Onderdonk, that the structure is sound and safe. Superintendent Rowell is vindicated. That ferocious mongrel of shark and eagle, known as the "Guyascutus," introduced in these sunlit Islands by Senator McCandless, will now make the lighthouse his roosting place, with his half brother, the eagle who soars at noon today.

The automobile has passed the experimental stage in Paris, and the fashionable women are taking it up as a fad. Carriages and horses are abandoned, while the automobiles bowl along the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne. It is safe, therefore, to predict that we shall have horseless carriages here within a short time. The objection to them will be their lack of power to climb some of our roads, such as the Pali or the Tantalus roads. Otherwise they will be most useful.

Many of the colored or Afro-American schools, which claim the right to be rated as colleges, are indiscriminately granting degrees to colored lawyers and preachers. At the rate they are granting them, the South will soon have its full quota of negro Doctors of Divinity, and Doctors of Laws.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The echo of Dewey's guns can be heard here today.

It will be today a case of nailing the flag to the masthead.

"You can't lick an American tar," is good enough statement to be preserved.

Anyhow there are no "keep off the grass" signs in the Executive Building grounds.

It is a happy thing that a man can relieve himself of the memory of a tooth pain.

If any man yells "rubberneck" at the Executive Building grounds on Friday, put him out.

Wheel racing in this town is now about the dearest thing that ever happened that way.

For list of the new officers under the new dispensation, consult the present directory or roster.

There is a good prospect that the American Eagle will do just a bit of screaming soon after 12 m. today.

Like a good many who had "gone before," the soldiers aboard the St. Paul coveted the Honolulu assignment.

The coming occasion presents to some individuals the gloomy opportunity or alternative of being men without country.

One of the evening papers has "flopped" on the Governorship question. The process is nothing new with that particular paper.

Our isolation has at least one compensation at this time. We don't have to struggle with those Spanish names every day in the week.

Perhaps now that the Diamond Head lighthouse matter is presented to public notice, half-baked experting on anything and everything will be practiced less.

The men who think they know how to make a State will be in the foreground a good deal now, but the men who really make a State will work quietly and evenly.

Pent-up State secrets will have full high tide flow at noon today. If skillful forecasting can be depended upon to any extent there will be no remarkable revelations.

It was a rough judge in the rough days of the rough West who once announced or proclaimed in his court that he wanted nothing but silence there, and not too much of that.

Over in Hilo town the citizens took time by the forelock and raised the Stars and Stripes over the Court House so soon as Annexation news was received. And still they call Hilo slow.

The Hilo Herald is out for Minister of Finance Damon for Governor. When the Herald ventures into the field of politics editorially it speaks for a pretty good sized element on the Island of Hawaii.

It seems odd that at this late day some people should just be getting together their views on annexation. They should reserve the mental energy needed in this task to application on future issues.

In these halcyon days of development by leaps and bounds your Uncle Benjamin Franklin Dillingham isn't saying a word, though no individual in the community has a better right to remark "I told you so."

Senator Mason, whose views on State secrecy were given yesterday morning, is the man who voted for the Annexation Joint Resolution because so requested by his Illinois constituents.

The young brawn is just now studying watermanship to the end that the foremost sport of the Islands may be properly exploited on two occasions next month. The Myrtles, Healanis and Lellanis show a noble shell game.

Testimony of a ship's master to the efficiency and industry of the local port or harbor officials is contained in a communication. It is always a pleasure to a newspaper to be the medium of noting deserved commendation.

There is probably ten times more thoughtless expression in Honolulu than in any other town ten times bigger. The preachers would likely be willing to preach about it, but most of the people who need speaking to are seldom seen in church.

That pioneer Republican Club, the one organized at Hilo, is reported to be enjoying a lively growth. Republican clubs thrive that way in most places, but it has been the rule of life up to date that the pioneer rarely reaps the reward of his labors.

Mr. Dressler, representing the San Francisco Examiner here now, saw a hula and reports in his letter that it is harmless and is not "such a much" anyhow. There is nothing yellow about a hula excepting the hula leis. Dressler was gold-bricked in his hula venture.

Statistics on the sugar consumption of the United States tell that Hawaii will have the same market for a long time. Less than one-tenth of the sugar imported into the Mainland comes from these Islands. At best it will take forty years to supplant outside sugar in the United States.

It was so far back as November last that Torn Hoshi, the Japanese Minister to the United States, contributed to Harper's Monthly an article or paper

in which he discussed the relations of his country and the United States notably with reference to the Hawaiian question. Some months before the end of last year Japan had reached the conclusion that the Islands would become American territory.

It does not seem at all likely that any food supplies dangerous to health and even life would be taken aboard one of the United States transports. The officers are not men who deliberately plan murder, even if they seem at times a little blunted to the hardships and sufferings of others.

A hotel keeper in Germany has been convicted and fined on the ground that "by placing a tasteless and offensive wooden fence along one of the finest parts of the roadway he did wound the aesthetic feelings of the public," contrary to a statute against gross nuisance. The useless barriers are rapidly disappearing from Honolulu.

If the United States hold the Ladrone Islands, Guam will cease to be a fictitious port. Every year hundreds of vessels clear for Guam without any purpose whatever of calling there. The explanation of failure to do so is to call attention to an old Spanish law forbidding entrance to the harbor without leave from the Spanish Government at Madrid.

WILL MUSTER OUT

Sharpshooters Will Re-organize as Rifle Club.

Unanimous Vote of the Company. Adjournment Dinner to Be Held in Progress Hall.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of Sharpshooters at their headquarters last night for the purpose of determining the future status of the organization. Capt. F. S. Dodge presided. The question before the body was whether it should, after annexation, join the regiment as a military company, or muster out and reorganize as a sporting rifle club. Upon motion the latter course proved the unanimous choice of the company.

Therefore, the First Company of Sharpshooters will cease to exist today. The reorganization will take place as soon as convenient, perhaps at once.

It was unanimously decided to give a "stag" dinner in Progress hall next Thursday evening. Mr. Desky kindly donated the place for the purpose. The Sharpshooters have a fund of about \$500 in their treasury, and it was deemed equitable that all present and recent members should enjoy it. This will be the first time the perfect arrangements of Progress hall will have been used for a dinner, and everything will be combined to make the affair as well as possible.

The Sharpshooters have of late years been directly under the President. Prior to 1895, when John Kidwell was captain, it was a part of the military department. Its commanders have been John Kidwell, Frank S. Dodge, W. E. Wall and then Dodge again. The present officers are: Frank S. Dodge, captain; James L. McLean, first lieutenant; John Cassidy, second lieutenant. Sergeants: Dr. N. B. Emerson, J. D. McVeigh, J. B. Gibson, W. E. Wall and J. Marsden. Corporals: A. B. Wood, J. S. McCandless and J. S. Martin.

The Sharpshooters have done excellent service for the Government. From the very first the organization has been strong in personnel and influence. It did good field work in 1895 and its older members were to the fore in 1898. The company has developed some of the best shots in the world. The command has had matches with a number of organizations in the United States and has won every time. It is doubtful if a team of ten or even twenty men could be gotten together anywhere to cope with the Sharpshooters.

The Sick.

Soldiers at the hospitals were getting along last night as well as could be expected. Lieut. Hunt and Private O'Connell, at the Red Cross, are still very ill. Private Smith, at the Queen's hospital, is passing through his critical stage.

Relics Turned Over.

The last of the Monarchical relics were turned over yesterday by Minister King to the Bishop Museum. In the lot was an endless number of spears, decorations, etc. Turning these relics over to the Museum was authorized and instructed by the last Legislature. The idea in doing so was to keep them in the country.

She Likes America.

Miss Boegli, the language teacher, formerly of the High School, of this city, is now engaged in the same capacity in Van Ness Seminary in San Francisco. She is charmed with San Francisco in general and the Americans in particular. This is her first visit to the United States, she having circled the globe from her home in Switzerland thus far, by way of India and Australia.

Miss Boegli made many friends in Honolulu and has written some interesting letters to them of her impressions of the people whom she has met in the States. One thing, she finds them so obliging. "Not at all like Sydney," she writes, "there, if you ask for information on the street, it is almost invariably, 'Can't say,' but in this city, if the person asked does not possess the requisite information, he will take you to some person or place or directory where you can find it."

WAS IN TRANSIT

Health Authorities Here and Troop Ship Bad Meant.

A MEASLES BILL ON HAND

Board Will Continue Same as Before Under New Flag—Various Reports—Settlement Affairs.

President Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, T. F. Lansing, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon. George W. Smith was detained on business; Dr. Day was out to meet the steamer and D. L. Kelipio was ill. Meat Inspector Dr. W. T. Monsarrat and Food Inspector Arthur Johnstone were present for their respective departments.

Dr. Monsarrat reported on slaughter house. Fluke still continued to considerable extent among cows. Hogs and sheep were found in good condition.

Inspector Kelipio sent his report of the following weekly fish receipts at the public market: To July 17, 44,368; To July 24, 34,141; To July 31, 46,024.

Report of Kapiolani Maternity home showed \$2,895.26 on hand at the first of July and \$2,994.23 at end of the month. Expenses were \$298.13. There were during the month two pay patients, one of \$52.50 and another of \$18. The donation of \$150 from C. R. Bishop and amount from the Government brought the month's receipts above the expenditures.

Hilo hospital reported five patients at the beginning of July, eight admitted during the month, eight discharged, three deaths and two left in the hospital at the end of the month. Receipts for the month had been \$101 and expenditures \$132.08.

Resignation of Mrs. Howe from the Hilo hospital was accepted. Miss Wheelwright was appointed to the vacancy. She will leave by the Kinau on Saturday. Mrs. Howe goes to Lihue, Kauai.

Dr. C. A. Peterson was given a general commission as agent of the Board of Health. His duties as Immigrant Inspector will take him to the plantations and while going his rounds he will make examinations when necessary. President Smith spoke in high terms of the services of Dr. Peterson to the department in the past.

The question of abandoning the system of letting contracts for drugs again came up. It seemed to be the general sentiment that the plan was a failure, for the reason that only one tender was ever put in and prices were sometimes higher than could be made by straight purchases on the market. Upon motion it was unanimously decided to discontinue drug contracts at the expiration of the present period, which is August 1.

President Smith reported a bill of \$100 for expenses of taking care of measles patients from the transport Puebla. The bill is against the United States Government and endorsed by Major General Otis. The bill has to go to Washington and there is considerable red tape in getting the cash. It was decided that if officials here have not authority to pay it, the Board will do so out of its funds for quarantine expenses and turn the money in as Government realizations when it is paid by the American Government.

President Smith read the report of Inspectors Johnstone and Monsarrat on the beef, mutton and pork belonging to the transport St. Paul, which was condemned at the ice house. It was stated that after condemnation the bad meat was taken back to the vessel to be used on the way to Manila. Mr. Lansing thought the Board had not fulfilled its duty. The meat should have been destroyed. President Smith thought sanitary laws under which the Board acts did not apply to food in transit, not to be used in the islands, and considered that the Board had fulfilled its duties. Notice of the condition of the meat was given to American officials in town and the officers of the transport.

Ab. Lo, a Chinaman who was at one time a cook in Honolulu, was given permission to carry on one of the coffee shops of J. Punial at the Settlement.

The matter of framing regulations for the keeping of horses at the Settlement was left to Mr. Reynolds.

The Examining Board of Physicians, Drs. Andrews, Cooper and Herbert, reported a draft of regulations for carrying on the work in that department. There was a difference of opinion among the Board members as to the wisdom of some of the provisions, on account of which the matter went over to next meeting.

Mr. Reynolds called attention to the continued scarcity of taro at the Settlement. The future in this regard looked rather gloomy. It was remarked that taro was becoming very scarce throughout the group, and what there was was specked and bad. Upon suggestion of Dr. Emerson discussion of a remedy was deferred to executive session.

President Smith announced that after flag raising on Friday the Board of Health will continue its authority and functions as before. There would be no change whatever in the status, save that each member would be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Attends to Routine Business and Elects New Officers.

At the regular annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the resolutions of condolence on the death of James I. Dowsett were adopted. Copies will be spread on the minutes and sent to the bereaved family. The committee appointed on a letter of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, for a handsome flag sent down, reported a memorial, which was adopted, and will be engrossed and forwarded. The flag in question will be hoisted over the rooms on Merchant street at 12 o'clock noon Friday.

The following officers for the new year were elected: President, J. B. Atherton; Vice President, Thomas Rain Walker; Secretary, James G. Spencer. Arbitration Committee—Thomas Rain Walker, C. Bolte, John F. Hackfeld, C. M. Cooke and H. W. Schmidt.

Battalion Drill.

The first battalion, First Regiment, was out in large force last night for drill. Major Jones was in command. After a few movements on the parade grounds the battalion was marched out Beretania street to Pili, to King and back to the Armory. Before the companies were dismissed Colonel Fisher announced the details of the re-enlistment process which will be gone through with next Friday.

Boy in Blue Dead.

Another Boy in Blue died at the Queen's hospital at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning of typhoid fever. His name was William Patton. He was a native of Missouri, aged 22, and was a private in Company G, Fourteenth Infantry. The funeral will take place from the First Methodist church at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. G. L. Pearson will conduct the funeral.

THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

Nothing "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatsoever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point: we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letter she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything."

"Then, after a time, I began to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful."

"I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better."

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day."

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Selgel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, Northfleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1887," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary, and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back."

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment."

"This was her condition when Mother Selgel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years, and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the suffering of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ill and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Selgel's Syrup the very day they appear.

AT 100-MILE RATE

New Cylinder Increases Railroad Speed.

Trial and Use on a Canadian System—Inventor's Description. Claims for the Device.

According to a Chicago writer on mechanics the new Cleveland cylinder for locomotives has proven that a speed of 100 miles an hour for railway trains may be supplied and maintained regularly. An article on the subject has been sent to this office. The Intercolonial Railway, of Canada, after investigation and trial, has adopted the power-saving cylinder on its locomotives. Engine No. 59 was first equipped with the device and the testimony of its engineers confirms the assertion that this invention is to usher in a new era in railroad annals.

The device is the discovery of William F. and Eugene W. Cleveland of Rounthwaite, Manitoba. For over five years they labored, but it was only within the past year that success was assured.

The new cylinder is best described in Mr. Peterson's own language. He said, in reference to the locomotive on which the invention has been applied so satisfactorily: "The appearance of No. 59 is little changed since the Cleveland patent was attached to it. A lengthening of the cylinder and the smoke box is most noticeable. The main points of the device are a double piston with a central exhaust, called the main exhaust. Steam is admitted at end of the cylinder. Near the end of the stroke the piston uncovers a port of ample area, the steam escaping explosively into the chamber between the pistons. The chamber is connected with and always open to the smoke-stack. This main exhaust port remains open till the stroke is concluded and till the steam, which is admitted at the other end of the cylinder, causes the piston to return and cover the port again. When the steam port becomes an exhaust, called supplementary port, the small volume of steam left in the cylinder finds an escape into the stack through the nozzle. The same operation takes place on the opposite side of the cylinder."

Mr. Peterson makes the following claims for the new cylinder:

No resistance in cylinder, even atmospheric being reduced.

Compression controllable.

No condensation discoverable.

Remarkable smoothness of action, reducing cost of repairs and saving roadbed.

A saving of fuel of from 25 to 40 per cent.

A similar saving in water evaporation.

Increased power.

Increased speed.

Engine No. 59 has made some remarkable runs over the Intercolonial railroad during the last six months.

REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Schnack and Dorch Pay \$20,000 for Ena's Estate.

J. W. Schnack and F. L. Dorch closed a deal yesterday for the purchase of John Ena's Punahou tract of land, immediately in rear of the college grounds. There are between eighteen and nineteen acres in the plot, and the purchase price was \$20,000.

The land is splendidly situated and is ideal residence property. From it a magnificent view is obtained of Diamond Head, the city and the mountains. It is also favored with good water and borders on the new Manoa road. Messrs. Schnack and Dorch have not yet determined what disposition will be made of the property, but it is safe to say that small investors will have a chance at a part of it.

Has a Mountain Home.

Dr. C. B. Cooper has about completed a quite pretentious home on the Tantalus lot he purchased a few months ago. Dr. Cooper will use the place for himself and family and friends and at times for patients. The location is a most favorable one and the place will be arranged and equipped with every comfort of convenience. Several other Tantalus places are projected by owners of land on the mountain side.

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LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. FORRESTER & CO. CHAM. COAR, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 48-page book, post free.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.

TOBACCONISTS.

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California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Houses Sold on the Installment Plan—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

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(Limited)

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1839.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

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INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

therein on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are author

ized to take risks against the dangers of th

seas at the most reasonable rates and on

the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and

Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolu

lu and the Hawaiian Islands the unde

signed general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favor

able terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies - - - - - 101,650,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£13,558,989.

1-Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 0 0

2-Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 0 0

3-Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0

4-Fire Funds - - - - - 1,372,611 1 0

5-Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 413,558,989 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,551,377 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches - - - - - 1,372,611 1 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

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